

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPHRY DUMPHY. Matinee at 1 1/2.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—PARIS AND HELEN. Matinee at 1 1/2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE WHITE FAWN. Matinee at 1.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—CONNIE SGOOBAR. Matinee at 1 1/2.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street.—THE WHITE COCKADE.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, 254 street, corner of Eighth avenue.—LOST. Matinee at 1.

BOVEY THEATRE, Bovey.—CARPENTER OF ROBIN-NICK OF THE WOODS.—MOSE.

FRENCH THEATRE.—English Opera.—Matinee at 1—FRA DIAMATO. Evening.—DOCTOR OF ALICANTARA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT.

IRVING HALL.—BLIND TOM'S CONCERT. Matinee at 2 1/2.

STEINWAY HALL.—LECTURE.—AMONG THE ICEBERGS.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—BALLET, FARE, &c. Matinee at 2 1/2.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 730 Broadway.—SONGS, ECCESTRICITIES, &c.—GRAND DUTCH "S." Matinee at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 55 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bovey.—COMIO VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c. Matinee at 2 1/2.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—UNDER THE OAKLEIGH.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS.—BLACK CROOK. Matinee at 2 1/2.

HALL, 554 and 556 Broadway.—PANORAMA OF THE WAR. Matinee at 2.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, May 16, 1868.

THE NEWS.

IMPEACHMENT.

Senator Henderson is reported to have told the Missouri delegation on Thursday night that the President had promised, in the event of acquittal, that he would make a new Cabinet, all republicans and endeavor to bring his administration into harmony with Congress.

Numerous later defections from the radical camp are reported, it being now estimated that eleven or twelve republican Senators can be safely counted on as going for acquittal. The radicals, however, still have vague hopes of conviction on one or two articles—the eleventh being the mainstay.

The sick Senators are all reported well enough to attend to-day. Senator Grimes is not so fully recovered as Howard and Conkling, but he will make an effort to be in his seat when the vote is taken. The darkeys in Washington held general prayer meetings in their churches yesterday, when some extraordinary prayers were offered to the Throne of Grace that he would compass conviction.

Radical assemblages in various parts of the country have adopted resolutions denouncing the republican Senators who favor acquittal. The Philadelphia "Boys in Blue" denounced the three recusants in most violent terms, declaring them to be "degraded outcasts." The Philadelphia radicals at a meeting last night expressed sentiments somewhat similar, and meetings in Chicago, Bangor and Bath, Me., and St. Joseph, Mo., denounced them in terms not quite so strong. The Bangor meeting expressed fervent hopes that Fessenden would yet vote all right. The Massachusetts Legislature had before it yesterday resolutions deprecating the use of outside pressure by either party in the matter.

CONGRESS.

In the House yesterday Mr. Woodward, of Pennsylvania, offered as a privileged question a resolution investigating the action of the Missouri members who had attempted to coerce a Missouri Senator (Mr. Henderson) into voting for the conviction of the President. The Speaker ruled that it was not a privileged question, on the ground that the House had nothing to do with the privileges of the Senator. Mr. Woodward proposed to strike out the terms of his resolution which come under the objection, but Mr. Garfield objected to receiving the resolution. Mr. Loan stated that the delegation called on Senator Henderson at his own request. The regular order of business was called for, and the private claim of William McGarran to a certain tract of land in California was taken up. While it was being considered Mr. Woodward rose in his seat and called the attention of the Speaker to the fact that Mr. Pile, one of the Missouri delegates, was "making faces" at him, and certain cabalistic signs, such as putting his thumb against his nose and gyrating his fingers, which he (Mr. Woodward) could not understand, but which were more heinous than the Five Points than the Representative Hall. The Speaker called Mr. Woodward to order for his last remark. Mr. Pile disclaimed any intention of insult, and the subject was dropped. Considerable debate then ensued on the claim of McGarran, and the bill was passed by a vote of 72 to 46. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Garfield made a long speech on the finances.

EUROPE.

The news reported by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday, May 15, at midnight.

The Irish Church clergy had an interview with Queen Victoria on the disendowment question. Her Majesty delivered a non-committal reply to their address. John Bright sustains the Nova Scotia secessionist appeal to Parliament. George Francis Train is at large. The French protection question is being debated in the French Legislature. The French soldiers at Chalons have had a hint of war. Napoleon has sent an ultimatum to the Government of Tunis.

Civil war is progressing violently in Japan.

The Candian revolutionists claim a great triumph over the Turks.

Consols, 94 1/2, for money; Five-twenties, 70 1/2 in London and 76 in Frankfurt. Paris Bourse firmer.

Cotton firm and active. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions and produce generally unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our Valparaiso, Chile, letter is dated April 9. The correspondence between General Kilpatrick, the United States Minister, and the Chile government respecting the proposition of the United States to mediate between Chile and Peru and Spain is published.

Our Mexico City letters are dated April 25. The news has been mostly anticipated. Among the letters found in Maximilian's papers is one dated Washington, January 23, 1866, from a person signing himself Samuel Cornet, formerly a private secretary of Mr. Lincoln, and, as he says, "also of God, being a spiritual medium." He directs Max to quit by the ensuing 1st of March, or he will chain him with Jeff Davis. It was considered certain that Negrete, if captured, would be immediately executed.

We have a batch of correspondence and other mail advices from the West India Islands which will be found interesting, as they give fuller details of news which we have already received by the Cuba cable.

Two French missionaries have arrived in this city to obtain aid and relief for the Arabs in Algeria, who are at present, and have been for some time, enduring most horrible sufferings from famine and pestilence. The most harrowing stories are told of the sufferings of these people, many of whom have been reduced to such straits that they eat food and dig up the dead bodies of animals that have died of the plague. One hundred thousand of them have died of the famine or the cholera within six months.

It is now definitely ascertained that James H. Ly-

rich, late second teller of the City Bank, No. 52 Wall street, who was reported last January to have defaulted to the extent of about \$400,000, was not the only guilty party, and that a combination existed among several of the bank clerks by which the bank funds were made use of to suit their purposes. A large amount of the money has been recovered.

The annual exhibition of the pupils of the Institution for the Blind was given last evening in Steinway Hall. The exercises were exceedingly interesting and the attendance of visitors, patrons and friends of the Institution was large. The New York City Mission and Tract Society held a public meeting last night at the Presbyterian church, corner of Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street, at which addresses were made by Rev. Drs. Duryea, Gane and De Witt, and some interesting statistics were submitted. The Radical Peace Society yesterday held its anniversary session at Dodworth Hall. Alfred H. Love, President of the organization, occupied the chair. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, and addresses delivered by Henry C. Wright, Ernestine L. Rose, Lucy Stone, Dr. Halleck and others.

In the Methodist Conference at Chicago, yesterday, an hour was devoted to prayer for the country. A resolution was offered, proposing a new form for solemnizing marriages. A communication was received from a Presbyterian Synod in reference to the omission of all recognition of a Supreme Being from the constitution of the United States. Numerous petitions were presented from various parties, Daniel Drew among others, favoring lay representation.

The coroner's inquest over the alleged abortion case in Norfolk street was commenced yesterday. The mother and sister of the deceased testified to her having been sick, but were ignorant of her actual condition. Dr. Ricard visited her, but told them that she had the typhoid fever. Dr. Newman, who assisted at the post mortem examination, testified that she had given premature birth to a child and that her death resulted from the treatment received. The examination was adjourned until Sunday.

The Canadian government has received information from England that additional legislation involving compensation to the Hudson Bay Company will be necessary before the Northwest possessions can be annexed to the new Dominion.

The new constitution for the State of Mississippi has just been completed by the Reconstruction Convention at Jackson, and was signed by the members yesterday.

One hundred and thirty-eight New England delegates to the Chicago Convention, among whom were fifty editors, passed through Buffalo yesterday en route for Chicago.

Mike McCoolie is to leave St. Louis for Cincinnati on Monday, to be on hand at the time appointed for the great contest between himself and Joe Coburn.

A large saw mill and box factory in Sedgewick street, near Columbia, South Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

The trial of Theophilus C. Callcott and John S. Allen was commenced in the United States Circuit Court, Brooklyn, before Judges Nelson and Benedict, yesterday. Four of the defendants in the case had placed the government in possession of certain facts in regard to the removal of whiskey which led the District Attorney yesterday to enter a *note prosequi* in their case for the purpose of using them as witnesses. Mr. Kolby occupied three hours in his opening.

The Richings-Walton operative suit was concluded yesterday before Judge Alger in the Marine Court, and the jury not having agreed at four o'clock were directed to return a sealed verdict on Monday morning.

The Anchor Line steamship Caledonia, Captain Macdonald, will leave pier 20 North river at twelve M. to-day for Liverpool and Glasgow, calling at Londonderry to land passengers.

The General Transatlantic Company's steamship Ville de Paris, Captain Duchesne, will sail from pier 50 North river at noon to-day, for Brest and Havre.

The line steamship Sherman, Captain W. P. Henry, of the Merchants' line, will leave pier 12 North river at three P. M. to-day, for New Orleans direct.

The popular steamship Saragossa, Captain Crowell, of Leary's line, will leave pier 14 East river, foot of Wall street, at three P. M. to-day, for Charleston, S. C., connecting with steamer for Florida ports, &c.

Progress of the Revolution in the United States.

Revolutions move by definite laws. Essentially they are always the same, having an origin, a career and an object that differ only as the ages and peoples differ in whose history the most notable revolutions occur. Revolutions are, in their rise, natural national impulses—efforts of a people always sincere, even if sometimes mistaken, to force the facts of national life, to force laws and institutions to accept such changes as will put the State in harmony with the intellectual character of the age. So the people of England, in the great rebellion of 1645, finding that their growth and real power in the State was not recognized in the laws; finding that a system and statutes that were centuries old could be practically produced at any moment to oppress an age that had altogether outgrown the system and the statutes; finding fact and law at exact contraries, revolted and rewrote the law, correcting it down to that date. So the people of France, finding one day that they were the great vitality of the nation, while in the written law there could scarcely be seen anything but nobles and priests, arose and changed the law; and since that change no one has dared to attempt the government of France without at least pretending to found the structure on the people. And so in our own country, the inevitable development of the free States having brought them into direct conflict for supremacy in the government with the slave States, and these latter making war, the people saw that it was no longer possible to live in peace with slavery, and they arose and destroyed it, determined to reorganize the government with that power left out. This is the essence of the three great revolutions of modern times.

But a revolution does not accomplish its object at once, and its progress, its interruptions, its final success, depend upon the root the obnoxious institutions have taken in the national life, as well as upon the honesty of the men who become its leaders. If laws are deeply based in the social fabric; if their preservation coincide with the interests of powerful classes; if, as in England, all the royal prerogatives and nearly all the great families are against the coming change; or, as in France, the whole landed estate and the whole Church—heaven and earth at once—are against it; or, as in the United States, a political hierarchy, and an oligarchy prouder and richer than any ever before known, see in it the inevitable destruction of their wealth and importance, in such cases the movement will meet with stubborn resistance, and the struggle by which it finally carries its great points must be prolonged and desperate. During that struggle there must be many halts, and always are—halts and hesitations—times when the nation beats about for its object, when the original impulse is for a time lost, and the revolution stands still or goes on at random. This is never the hour that is seized by the old abuses to make head against the revolution. They accept it as an hour of grace, and hope that the struggle is done with. But it is the chosen hour of a more dangerous foe. It is the hour of faction. It is the time when the ambitious, the unscrupulous—rogues and wretches of every sort—come for-

ward and foist themselves upon the movement with clamor and promise, and, by deluding a nation, give its impulse a false direction—perverting efforts noble in their beginning to ends unworthy, horrible, atrocious. Promising more than the honest and strong men with whom the movement began will dare to promise, these fellows often carry the people, and the purpose of the movement is lost by its being turned aside to secure revenge or enrich the rascals. So in England the revolution became only a party fight and a struggle of the factions to dominate each other, till the strong hand of Cromwell put the parties down; and in France the men who made the revolution, the strong natures that wrought for the welfare of the country, were pushed aside and hustled into obscurity by wretches whose promises were more to the appetite of the Paris mob; and these dragged the nation in blood, passing the government from hand to hand till it went to the Directory; and there Napoleon seized it and "saved the revolution" from adding contempt and degradation to the horror of its history.

Our own revolution is now just in that stage where faction does what it may to divert a great endeavor from its true purpose. Having accomplished the object of the revolution in changing the law on which was based the only fact in the way of our progress—having put down the armies that were in the field to sustain that fact, and waged war with such success that there was a universal assent to the change—we seemed to have done all, and needed only to organize peace; but the factious would not permit all to be done so easily. There were generals who had, presented no great figure in making war and wanted to be heard of in making peace. There were Congressmen and politicians of various stripes who had not secured the fame they thirsted for; and there were journalists who, having argued more for secession than for the Union, wanted to make a show of very intense patriotism to stand well with the future. Here were factious elements enough. They hoped to secure the popular favor by "stamping out" the conquered foe, and they found the President in their way. At once all their fury was turned on him, and they resolved to destroy him and the law, too, if it was likely to protect him. But there were men who respected the law if not the President; and in striking at the law the radical faction found these men in their way, just as the Jacobins found the Girondists in their way in France. All the fury of the radicals is now directed to the ruin of the men who will not accept their will. Already they even so far parody the Jacobins that they raise the ominous cry of "blood." If they are deterred from removing the President blood must be shed, they say. They perhaps know best who is to be shed it, as the threat is their own, and the cry comes from no throats but such as are hoarse or cracked with shouting their fury; and while the faction lashes furiously at the obstacle it finds in men who regard the law, there looms dimly in the future the figure that may stand for the strong individual will—the Cromwell or Napoleon that is to give a rounded completeness to the drama. Whether the figure will come forward in that character, or whether the clamorous faction will not be so cut short in its career that his occasion will not come, this depends upon our people, whose will and decision on all this trouble can be taken under our system as it could not in England or France.

Our News from Australia.

The Australasian news which we printed in the HERALD of yesterday from the pens of our special correspondents in those regions, giving full details of the attempted assassination of the Duke of Edinburgh, the state and condition of the Prince and the trial and condemnation of the miserable would-be assassin, O'Farrell, is, we have little doubt, by this time and through the agency of the Atlantic cable, in free and general circulation over Great Britain. We have reason to believe that the special intelligence printed in the HERALD of yesterday has been telegraphed to the Queen and government of England. The Cabinet in London, not to speak of the British press, will thus again be indebted to the enterprise of the NEW YORK HERALD for first intelligence of great and important facts. To our agent in London they were again and again indebted for news of the condition and prospects of the army in Abyssinia. Now they are, as we are informed, equally indebted to us for information as to the facts and circumstances connected with the attempted assassination of the young Duke of Edinburgh.

From a certain point of view all this is important; but, after all, it is only secondary to this other and grander consideration—that the Pacific world, which is just beginning to develop itself, is to prove an immense source of wealth to the United States. China and Japan, so long sealed books to all the rest of the world, are taking their places among the commercial nations of the earth. Their immense resources, when more fully developed, will give an impetus to trade of which as yet we can form no adequate conception. We are nearer China and Japan than Great Britain or any of the nations of Europe; and American influence in both countries, as is manifest even now by the Burlingame mission and other circumstances, is to be paramount in those countries. It is now equally manifest that Australia is nearer to us than it is to England, and that Europe generally must at no distant day receive its Australian news almost, if not entirely, through us. The whole Pacific world is thus bound up with the growing prosperity of the United States. The star of empire, which has moved westward for so many centuries, has at length halted, and it is now shedding and promising long to continue to shed its benignant rays on the great central nation of the earth. Whether European enterprise seeks a field in China, Japan or Australasia, or whether the wealth of the Pacific seeks a market in Europe, the United States must inevitably gain. Ours is the favored position. We stand between two worlds. We must benefit by—perhaps at last absorb—the wealth of both. The Pacific and the Atlantic coasts of this Continent will become richer and richer. The interior of the Continent will be developed beyond even the highest expectation. San Francisco and New York will, in point of bulk and wealth, at no distant day be without rivals on the surface of the globe. Real estate in both cities, in New York especially, will reach a point unprecedented in the annals of the world.

The Anniversary—The Old Eleemosynary Societies Fading Out.

Notwithstanding all that has been done to give éclat to the religious anniversaries now passing away from among us, it must be said that, so far as pecuniary success is concerned, they have proved lamentable failures. We will cite but one instance, which may be taken as a type of all the old societies that commune here once a year for the purpose of having both a love and a money feast. The American Board of Christian Foreign Missions makes a doleful exhibit. It appears that the sum of five hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars was appropriated for the expenditures of the Board the current year. Nothing has occurred to show that the estimate was too high, and it is said it will require the utmost care to keep the disbursements within these figures. Strange as it may appear, the amount asked for, if reckoned in gold, is the sum received by the treasurer nine years ago! Now, in order that the needful sum may be obtained, the friends of the Board were requested to increase their donations thirty per cent; yet two-thirds of the financial year have elapsed, and, although the reasons for this demand remain as strong as ever, the increase has been only two per cent. Thereupon a wall issues from the Missionary House that the Board "is drifting, directly and rapidly, into a large and embarrassing indebtedness." It must be encouraging, furthermore, to know that an increase of even twenty-five per cent, so far as human foresight can judge, will still leave a debt upon the treasury.

Now, what is the cause of this amazing falling off in the receipts of one of the most important religious societies in the country, attended, as the case is, by a similar subside in the pecuniary interest felt generally in the success of other religious eleemosynary associations? It is not necessary to go very far to discover one great, if not the paramount cause for this ice-water dash over what was at one time a raging fever in regard to contributions for religious works at home and abroad. That cause, there is good reason to believe, is the infusion of the muddy waters of politics into the pellucid stream of undefiled religious exertion. Politics and politicians have debauched the old and important religious societies. What was once a noble mission, whose duty was the redemption of the lands of the heathen and the planting therein of the precious seeds of the Gospel, is now in a condition the extreme of mendacity; reduced to that state by the injection originally of abolitionism and finally of political sectionalism and pulp politics into the fold of its membership. The old and honored landmarks which once guided our people in the sacred paths of religious faith and duty have been trodden down by the teachings of such political pulp orators as Theodore Parker, Henry Ward Beecher, Cheever and the rest. In consequence of this perversion of religion to politics the moral sentiment of the religious community was naturally led from old time-honored associations, and the affluent benevolent, like poor old Mrs. Lyon, whom the Spiritualist Jeremiah Diddle Home so wonderfully magnetized, have sent their donations into other and entirely different channels. Rich and good old New England Christian dames, once satisfied that they were of the elect, forsook, under these guidances, their knitting needles and spinning wheels, and instead of giving their dollars to the Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and other political, Pluto-adoring benevolent societies, went in pell-mell for free love, Spiritualism, Fourierism, Communism, and all the cash they had to spare was freely bestowed upon these ephemeral organizations as the salvors of the wrecks of true religious brotherhoods and sisterhoods. Politics and politicians, in short, are breaking up all the religious eleemosynary institutions, which have heretofore relied upon annual contributions and occasional munificent bequests for support. In the meantime the solid religious sentiment of the nation, as it is seen in the quiet Sabbath morning gatherings in the humble country places of divine worship, remains true, steadfast, virtuous and powerful, and with that sentiment as a sheet anchor no one need despair of the republic.

A New Impeachment.

The Managers who have presented their indictment against President Johnson to the Senatorial Court of Impeachment seem to be disposed to create another court and present a new impeachment. The respondents in this trial are the Senators who are supposed to be honest enough to vote to-day according to their oaths and consciences. The President's counsel were also cited before the Managers' court. The testimony of Mr. Everts was sought for, and sundry reporters were notified that their evidence would be acceptable in order to substantiate the information furnished to the "honorable" Managers by the spies and detectives whom, it is said, they have employed to ferret out, through public and private channels, charges of bribery and corruption against the Senators who are considered doubtful on conviction. Are the Managers going to play the rôle of the Committee of Public Safety in the French Revolution? It looks very like it. Not content with trying the head of the government for high crimes and misdemeanors, they are undertaking to try some of the Senators and the counsel for the defence for bribery and conspiracy to bribe. It is not necessary to say that their constitutional powers do not extend thus far; but the faction which the Managers represent has so little regard for constitutions and laws that it may dare anything while the reins of ascendancy remain in its hands.

Travel to Europe.

The French Transatlantic Mail Steamship Ville de Paris leaves this port to-day for Havre, under command of Captain Duchesne, taking off a numerous representation of American wealth, fashion and commerce, the members of which avail themselves of the accommodation of this favorite transit route to enable them to commence the enjoyment of their summer tour in Europe, or transact their business affairs, as the case may be. The tourist exodus from the United States promises to be very large during the present season, while our trade relations with the Continent have so multiplied of late that the fine vessels engaged in the service of the General Transatlantic Company—the Ville de Paris, Europe, St. Laurent

and Pereire—have been very actively employed during the past three months in facilitating them. It seems, indeed, as if Americans travelling to and from Europe patronize the French line almost exclusively; and there is little doubt that the fleet, managed with such accuracy of detail and under such accomplished command, will have to be soon augmented.

This will be a very great boon, not only to our fashionable friends, but to the mercantile community and members of the press; for by the present service of the French company's vessels trade letters, with our special news correspondence and files, are very frequently delivered in New York two days ahead of such matter, of the same date, on board the English mail steamships leaving Queenstown for this port the day after the continental one sailed from Brest.

The Chase Movement for the Presidency—The Break in the Republican Party.

There is a break in the republican party. Radicalism has made it. There is a conservative movement afoot at Washington to bring out Chief Justice Chase as an independent candidate for the Presidential succession. It is given out that the Chief Justice himself is the chief engineer in this enterprise; that he is mainly responsible for the defections among the conservative republican Senators on the impeachment; that since Monday last he has had the revolting and doubtful republican members of the High Court, in several instalments, at his house, and that he and they and President Johnson have substantially agreed upon a plan of operations looking to the defeat of the radicals under the banner of General Grant. Nay, it is even rumored that certain managing democrats have admitted the feasibility of the fusion of their party upon the conservative ticket of Chase and Fessenden. We have no idea that any leading democrats have admitted anything of the sort; for they have not come to that yet; nor is the ambulance corps of the democratic party necessary to carry off Mr. Chase and his followers from the radical camp.

Among the candidates before the Chicago Republican Convention of 1860 who were overtopped by Abraham Lincoln were Messrs. Seward, Chase and Cameron, all of whom, in a graceful recognition of their claims and pretensions, were included in Mr. Lincoln's original Cabinet. As his Secretary of Treasury, in providing the sinews of war for the suppression of the late gigantic Southern rebellion, through his comprehensive and elastic paper money system, the claims of Mr. Chase for the republican nomination in 1864, even against Lincoln, were vigorously agitated by a considerable body of the élite of the party. Lincoln's popularity, however, swept away this and all other impediments in the Baltimore Convention and before the people; but, again, in recognition of the claims of Mr. Chase as one of the most conspicuous lights and leaders of the republican church, he was, on the death of Chief Justice Taney, appointed to his position at the head of the Supreme Court. Having resolved upon the White House, however, nobody conversant with the persevering nature of Mr. Chase supposed that in being invested with the robes of the Chief Justice he had ceased to be a Presidential candidate. Last fall he was the favorite of the radicals, *par excellence*, against the field as a model statesman and advocate of "manhood suffrage" and equal rights to all races and colors. But the tremendous popular reaction in Ohio and New York last October and November against universal negro suffrage turned first the republican masses towards General Grant, and next, in that decisive flare-up of February last with Andrew Johnson, Grant became the champion of the radical leaders, and Chase was nowhere, looking to the coming Chicago Convention.

Next comes this impeachment of Johnson; and Chief Justice Chase, from his impartial and independent course in the very beginning of the trial, excited the wrath of the radicals and delighted the conservatives. The radical organs and orators have since abused him sufficiently to satisfy any reasonable man that his future career is decreed to be apart from their company. They have cut him adrift and he is free to take his own course. We do not think it likely that if left to the chance of the Democratic National Convention Mr. Chase will get a hearing. He must be brought out in advance of that Convention. Nor in the event of the collapse of this impeachment will he gain anything by the combination hinted at in certain quarters in the independent Presidential ticket of Chase and Johnson; for while Johnson would bring over no reinforcements from the democratic lines he would probably scare off many republicans otherwise disposed to rally under the independent banner of Chase.

The true policy of the active friends of Mr. Chase is to bring him forward as an independent conservative Union candidate for the succession, in opposition to the revolutionary schemes of the radical faction, of which, though Grant is the Presidential candidate, the fanatical Wade is the embodiment. Wade is, doubtless, among such reasoning republicans as Grimes, Fessenden, Trumbull and Henderson, more obnoxious than Johnson; but the differences between Wade and Chase, among the rank and file, are wide enough to break up the republican party. We have no doubt that this impeachment, with the test question of Johnson's removal, will be made a plank in the republican Chicago platform, whatever may be the action of the High Court meantime. This will bring the revolutionary and agrarian programme of Wade into the foreground, and against this Chase may rally a powerful party around himself as the representative of the constitution. With the admission of the outside Southern States the question of Southern negro suffrage will be settled for the present, and while in everything, including the national finances, Chase will utterly eclipse Wade, even in the matter of the war for the Union, he will, in his sphere, have a record as good as that of Grant.

Radicalism has been pushed to such extremes that, like English Roundheadism and French Jacobinism, it is destroying itself. The people want to be relieved of it, and a popular Union leader like Chase, against these radical excesses, would soon bring them and this revolutionary radical faction to an end. In General Grant himself, from the pressure of circumstances, if subject to a radical Congress, we may have a Cromwell or a Napoleon; for we have seen enough of Grant to know that he

has a will and a way of his own, from which nothing can budge him. Let Mr. Chase, then, be brought into the field by the conservative Union republicans as their Presidential candidate, and by the 4th of July there may be a popular rising in his favor so strong as to merge the democracy for this fight, at least, in the battle of Chase and the people's party, and with the best results.

Spiritualism in Legal Analysis—Have We a New Creed or an Attractive Delusion?

The Spiritualistic adoption and money gift suit of Lyon against Home, which has been proceeding for some time past in the Vice Chancellor's Court, London, was brought to a conclusion on the 1st of May. The testimony and legal arguments on both sides are reported at length in the HERALD to-day, the exhibit, taken with the narrative already published in our columns, completing the record of a case extraordinary in its general aspect, and which may be of very serious import in its effects on the social relations of the world, as at present constituted under civil rule and controlled by religious belief. The plaintiff, Mrs. Lyon, a lady seventy-five years old, seeks to recover a very large sum of money from Mr. Home, the Spiritualist, to whom she donated it, after adopting him as her son, influenced and directed to both these acts by the presence and advice of the spirit, as she then believed, of her deceased husband; evoked, conjured, called, commanded—or whatever else the use of the alleged mysterious force may be termed by the Spiritualists—to recross the dividing line between eternity and time, seven years after his decease in the body, and again take part in subliminary transactions. Mrs. Lyon experienced the manifestations directing her acts of testamentary cash disposal and family filial union towards Home at Spiritual meetings, or *séances*, held at his place of residence in London. She was much consoled by the operations and results of the unknown agency at the moment; but it appears as if the every-day materialism of the world or the effects of fresh air and outdoor exercise induced such a change of late in her physical organization that she commenced to view the matter in a more economic regard, and hence seeks to recover about sixty thousand pounds sterling, and regain self-control of her own proper brain and nervous organization.

Mr. Home testified personally during the trial, and the exact sciences, animal magnetism, electricity, the laws of attraction and repulsion, with the probability of trick by a superior system of charlatanism, were all used in support of or against his position. Vice Chancellor Giffard reserves his decision till next term, being, we presume, without precedents or "rulings" on which to base an immediate judgment.

In the meantime the questions remain—were the Rochester "knockings" the premonitions of a new religion, or are there individuals of such physical organization and temperament as that they can by the mere force of will and its sympathetic direction induce reasoning humanity to accomplish ante-mortem acts which may have very disturbing results on the relationship and inheritances of families? The premature etherization of man, or the perfection of a practical and profitable humbug by professorship, are thus being weighed by the English Judge just at a moment when our terrestrial globe is agitated to its centre by most violent convulsions of nature, and appears as if it had been unhinged at certain points of its formation. Is the anchorage of religious faith about to be drawn also, and are we to have a new belief by spiritual dispensation? Judge Giffard will say.

Blood Called For.

There is a general assumption from various radical quarters that unless President Johnson is convicted there will be bloodshed. The radicals of Missouri, in their communication to Senator Henderson, threaten bloodshed. Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, talks in the same sanguine strain. Mr. Moss is the bloodiest of all in his prophecies of the red tide that is to flow if the radical views with regard to the immediate decapitation and absolute annihilation of Johnson are not carried out. Even General Grant is reported, upon the testimony of this gentleman, to incline to the opinion that dire disasters are about to befall us if Mr. Johnson is not removed. Now, it might be worth while for sensible people to ask who is going to fight about this matter. Who is going to shed his neighbor's blood whether Johnson is convicted or acquitted? Who, in fact, cares a button about the result of the impeachment except the persons in office and the persons who expect to get office? The general public, outside the line of betting men, perhaps, care nothing about it. Everybody, of course, is anxious to see the disgraceful affair brought to an end, one way or the other, and wiped out of memory, in order that the country may go on evenly on its path of progress, prosperity and the development of its resources, unembarrassed by the miserable factionism of which this impeachment farce is the fruit. As for any bloodshed coming out of it, this is all humbug. The thing is so flat, stale and unprofitable that no one is stupid enough to hit his neighbor on the scone either in behalf of Andrew Johnson or in opposition to him.

THE FAMINE IN ALGERIA.—By official reports and news advices the American people have been informed through the HERALD of the terrible sufferings of the people of Algeria by famine and the visitation of cholera. The land is almost desolated, and away from the glens and plains of Northern Africa its surviving inhabitants appeal to the American people for aid. The case stated in our columns to-day will be placed personally before our citizens by two clergymen accredited on this noble mission of universal charity by the Archbishop of the territory.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

One-tenth of the members of the 14th Fire Department of San Francisco were disabled by injuries received at fires during the past week. A private soldier named William Crowley, belonging to the British Rifle brigade, stationed in Canada, committed suicide on Thursday last by shooting himself through the head while on duty at Quebec. The net proceeds of the fair in aid of the Cretons recently held in Boston amount to \$21,000. James F. Cooper, of Chichester Falls, Mass., and formerly an overseer in the mills of the Chicopee Cotton Manufacturing Company, hanged himself yesterday morning. He leaves a wife and four children. A young man named Orchard, in the Indiana penitentiary at Jeffersonville, after failing in an attempt to escape, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself. Mr. Blanton stabbed and killed Colonel Hinds at Greenville, Tenn., on Tuesday, and also fatally wounded Major Byrne, who keeps the wharf boat at that place. No provocation was given by Colonel Hinds. He having merely interfered to stop a fight.